

The Bucks County Gazette.

VOL. XXI. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1894. NO. 25.

Upper Delaware River Transportation Company.
WINTER SCHEDULE.
To take effect on Monday, November 26, 1893.
The Steamer

COLUMBIA
Leaves Bristol, Pa. (Sundays excepted) for Philadelphia, at 10 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia for Bristol, at 6 P. M.
Fruit carried at low rates.

Pennsylvania Railroad.
In effect November 1st, 1893.

Leave Bristol for Phila. (Broad St.)
2.46, 5.35, 6.30, 6.51, 7.19, *8.12, *9.23, *9.14, 9.23, 9.52, A. M. 12.05, 12.56, 1.17, *3.03, 4.02, *4.58, 5.43, 6.25, *7.00, 8.30, 9.27, 10.33 P. M.
Sunday trains, *2.46, 7.00, *8.11, 9.00, *9.23, *10.26 A. M. *12.04, 12.25, 1.05, 5.43, *7.21, 8.00, 8.50, 9.28, 10.33 P. M.
Leave Phila. (Broad St.) for Bristol, 12.01, 3.29, 6.07, *6.50, 7.34, 8.30, 9.55, *11.14 (Saturday only) A. M. 12.01, 1.10, 1.50, 2.43, 3.32, *4.14, 4.29, 5.00, 5.25, *6.00, 6.05, 6.21, 7.27, 9.17, *10.00, 11.15 P. M.
Sunday trains, 12.01, 7.40, *8.30, 9.05, 11.45, A. M. 2.00, *5.20, 5.53, 7.27, *8.12, 10.25 P. M.
(* Express trains.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.
NEW YORK—Arrives at 7.00, 10.30 A. M. 2.00, 6.10 P. M. Closes at 7.00, 8.15, 10.30 A. M. 6.10 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA—Arrives at 7.00, 7.30, 10.30 A. M. 1.00, 1.30, 7.20 P. M. Closes at 5.35, 10.30 A. M. 1.00, 7.20 P. M.
SEWYORTH, N. J.—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. Closes at 8.00 A. M.
CHILIE, OX FORD VALLEY, Ac.—Arrives at 10.00 A. M. Closes at 11.45 A. M.
NEW YORK Stage arrives 11.40 A. M. Leaves 1.00 P. M.
WESTERN—Arrives at 10.30 A. M. Leaves 1.00 P. M.
Mails to West and South go by express Philadelphia road.
Post Office closes 8.00 P. M. Saturday, 8.30 P. M.
Open Sunday from 10.00 A. M. to 1.00 P. M.
W. H. H. FINE, P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Dr. A. S. Wilson is seriously ill with pneumonia.
—An electric fire alarm is being put in the No. 2 Hose Co. house today.
—The jury in the Burt murder case stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal.
—Quarterly meeting will be held at the Wood street A. M. E. Church on Sunday, February 4th.
—George W. Adams, real estate agent, has been appointed a Notary Public by Governor Pattison.
—George Shackleton started for a trip to his old home, Keighley, Yorkshire Co., England, yesterday.
—Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. H. M. Knox, of New Haven, Conn., spent several days this week in Bristol with old friends.
—E. M. Wood, Treasurer of the Third Ward Relief Fund, yesterday received a check from Edward Morrell for \$250.
—John Logan, while trimming a tree on Wood street, was knocked to the ground by a falling branch, and had a leg broken.
—List of letters remaining in Bristol post-office, January 25th, 1894: Miss J. Arnold, Miss Estelle Cooper, Miss Diven (Gold Mines), Charles Gill, Mrs. J. A. Sharp.
—Dr. H. Pursell and Jesse O. Thomas have been appointed delegates by the Bristol Board of Health to attend the Sanitary Convention under the auspices of the State Board of Health of Pennsylvania, to be held at Harrisburg, on Friday and Saturday of this week.
—The body of John Thorp, alias John Carson, aged 54 years, an old Bristol canal boatman, was found in the cabin of the boat in which he lived, on last Monday afternoon. His death was the result of severe burns on his body. It is supposed that his clothing caught fire from a pipe which he had been smoking. Deputy Coroner Bieman held an inquest on last Tuesday and a verdict of death from burning was returned.
—The Nesheany Lodge of Odd Fellows had a gala time on Saturday night at their old hall in Hulmeville. The whole of the visiting lodges of the Seventh District of Philadelphia was present, including Grand Master William A. Winthrop, Deputy Grand Master Henry L. Neal and Grand Representative Frank Rea, of Grand Lodge, of Pennsylvania. Extra trains on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad were run for the occasion. Members of the fraternity from other districts were also present.
—There will be an entertainment at Riverview Hall, on Saturday evening, February 3d, for the benefit of the Bristol Library, which will consist of illustrated poems and songs, and reproductions of famous pictures by native artists. It is to be hoped that the people of Bristol will realize the desirability of adding a substantial sum to the Library fund, and by attending this entertainment not only spend a pleasant evening but add to the prosperity of a worthy institution. The admission price is 25 cents; tickets can be procured at Dr. Pursell's drug store; and at the Library room between 5 and 6, P. M.

The Bristol Library.

The annual meeting of the shareholders in the Bristol Library was held in the Library room on last Thursday evening.
The attendance was not large, a quorum not being present. The Treasurer reported a balance of cash in his hands of \$7.72.
The Librarian's report showed that 5,279 books had been taken out during the year. Class A., representing History, Biography and kindred subjects, was selected 333 times. Class B., representing Science, Art, Theology, etc., 165 times. Classes C. and F., devoted to fiction, 3,401, and Class G., representing Magazines and Periodicals, 1,380 times.
After the shareholders' meeting, the Board of Managers met and filled several vacancies existing in the Board. The officers of the Library as now constituted are:
President, John K. Wildman;
Secretary, Jesse O. Thomas;
Treasurer, A. Weir Gilkeson;
Board of Managers—John K. Wildman, Samuel Swain, A. Weir Gilkeson, William V. Leach, Jesse O. Thomas, John H. Wood, George A. Shoemaker, Mrs. W. P. Weaver, Miss M. A. Gilkeson, Miss S. M. Hawke and Miss Kate Phillips.
The receipts of the Library last year were not so large as the previous one, but notwithstanding a number of new books were purchased, all the leading periodicals subscribed for, and the Library kept up to its usual standard of excellence. It is the hope of the managers that the business conditions of the country, which affect Libraries as well as other institutions, will so improve, that an increased patronage, supplying an increased income, will give an opportunity of adding a goodly number of books to the already well-filled shelves of the Library. When it is remembered that for the small sum of \$1.50 per year a person can have the use of thousands of volumes of the best literature of the day, the wonder is that more persons in Bristol do not avail themselves of the privilege offered them.
The Bristol Choral Union.
The Bristol Choral Union organized on last Monday evening. Fifty-three persons joined the society. The following officers were elected:
Director, Rev. Wm. Bryce Morrow;
Associate Director, W. G. Buckman;
Accompanist, Miss Laura Wood;
Secretary, William C. Peirce;
Treasurer, Dr. Joseph R. Osmon;
Executive Committee, the above-named officers and Mrs. H. G. Booz, Mrs. John C. Stuckert, Mrs. Benjamin Sparks, Miss Maggie Barrett, and Mitchell P. Ancker;
Librarian, Jesse Bromley;
Assistant Librarian, Harry Lancaster.
The Union will meet in St. James' Parish Building, on Monday evenings, at 7.55 o'clock. At the suggestion of Rev. Mr. Morrow it was decided to commence work with the cantata of Gaul's "Holy City." The books will be ready for delivery at the meeting next Monday evening.
A number of persons were proposed for honorary membership. The contributions from such members entitle them to admission to the rehearsals. The money received from them will be used in the purchase of music books and the defraying of other necessary expenses.
BRISTOL, January 24, 1894.
EDITOR GAZETTE.—Owing to the indefatigable efforts of Mr. John Field, of the firm of Young, Smythe, Field & Co., of Philadelphia, and his intense desire to alleviate the prevailing distress of this borough at the present time, he has succeeded in placing at our disposal orders sufficient to enable us to run the Providence Hosiery Mills fifty hours a week, commencing January 18th, 1894. This is the present outlook, for the future we must look entirely to the wisdom of the present Congress, now assembled in Washington. The interest of Mr. Field in the distress of this borough was awakened by a talk that he had with Mr. J. R. Pearson, Superintendent of Providence Hosiery Mills, who went to see and consult with him as to the best means of relieving the present distress. Mr. Pearson pointed out to him that the workmen of Bristol wanted work, not alms; hence the above decision to increase the production of Providence Hosiery Mills.
—A Harrisburg despatch says: The State Board of Agriculture will meet here on Wednesday, when the report of the Oleomargarine Commission appointed two years ago will be made. The oleo discussion promises to be hot. On Friday the State Sanitary Convention will assemble and steps may be taken to suppress contagious diseases and to prevent the pollution of streams of water.

The Voice of Protection.

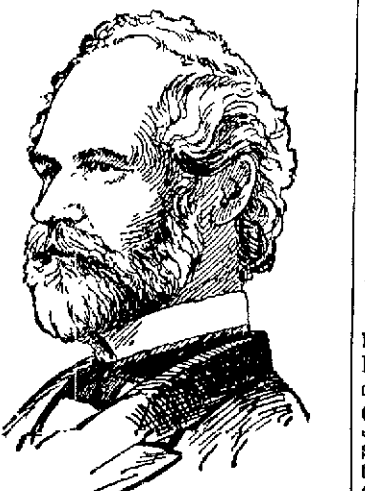
The February election in Pennsylvania derives signal importance from the fact that it will include the choice of a Representative to Congress. Galusha A. Grow is the Republican candidate for congressman-at-large, and his election is as sure as election day itself. But this fact should not operate as an excuse for indifference on the part of any Republican voter. To the foregone conclusion let there be added the mighty force of popular opinion in denunciation of the pending tariff bill at Washington, which aims such a deadly blow at the industrial interests of our commonwealth. It will be too late for effect upon the House of Representatives, but it will not be too late to exercise an influence in the Senate chamber. It is in that body that the real contest over this destructive measure will take place, and if the bill shall fail to become a law, its failure will be brought about on the floor of the Senate.
It is of the utmost importance that a full vote be cast at the February election in this state, and the fuller and larger the vote the greater will be the majority for Mr. Grow, and secondarily against the Wilson bill. There can be no doubt that there is a decided feeling of antagonism against that bill among the people of Pennsylvania, and this election will give that feeling an opportunity to pronounce itself, and to make itself known at the national capital. The result of the poll, so far as a tremendous majority is concerned, ought to be without a parallel in the election annals of our State. It will be an expression of the voice of protection in Pennsylvania, and the more emphatic its tones the greater will be the cheer it will awaken among our friends in other states. Let us show them what we can do in an hour of pressing urgency, when dangers threaten our welfare and state pride fires our hearts. Let us be zealous in avowing our steadfast devotion to that great policy which upholds and protects diversified industry, assures to labor its just and competent reward, and opens the pathway that leads to high prosperity. Every vote is important. Every vote will have its weight in the vast aggregate, and not one should be kept out of the ballot-box that can help swell the rolling tide that will so forcibly represent Pennsylvania's voice in favor of the protection of American industry.
To Trenton By Trolley.
The Bristol and Trenton Passenger Railway Company last week secured permission from the Borough of Bristol to occupy the streets in that town, and the work of construction is to begin as soon as there is assurance of settled weather. The Bristol and Trenton and the Holmesburg and Bristol Passenger Railway Companies are practically one road, though under two charters, and is one of the numerous projected suburban trolley lines radiating from Philadelphia in all directions.
The new road will be constructed on the Frankford and Bristol turnpike from this city to Morrisville, which is on the west side of the Delaware river, directly opposite Trenton. Right of way has been secured over the turnpike, which is the most direct road to Trenton. The new line parallels the New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and passes through Frankford, Honesburg, Andalusia, Corwells, Edgington, Bristol, Tullytown and Edgely to Morrisville. The line will also pass near Tacony, Torresdale and other places between this city and Trenton.
The distance from the city line to Morrisville is about 24 miles. The total length of the road will be about 26 miles. There are two crossings over the Pennsylvania Railroad, but bridges at both places obviate all danger of accidents.
It is expected that the road will be in operation between Morrisville and Bristol some time in the early summer. At Bristol connections will be made with the steamboats of the Upper Delaware River Transportation Company, for Chestnut street wharf, this city. Connection will also be made at Bristol with the ferry to Burlington, New Jersey. The portion of the line between Bristol and this city will be constructed during the coming fall or the spring of 1895. The power station will probably be located in the neighborhood of Bristol, which is a central point on the line.
The officers of the road are as follows: President, Colonel Edward Morrell; Vice President and General Manager, Henry V. Massey; Secretary and Treasurer, William V. Massey. These officers, with Frank G. Edwards, of Bristol, and William G. Thompson from the Board of Directors.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Suburban Trolley Experiment.

The electric railway between Darby and Chester, which has just been opened to travel, is the first of a series of projected lines that, if successful, will radiate through the adjacent country like the spokes of a great wheel, with Philadelphia as the hub. Whether the entire system as projected be carried to completion will depend in a great measure upon the success of the Darby and Chester line.
The unsolved problem in the case of the suburban electric lines is the effect of the competition of the steam railways, for in every direction in which trolley lines are projected the steam railways have most occupied the ground. Nearly every electric line connecting the city with suburban lines must come in direct competition with one or more steam railways. In the single matter of speed it may be taken for granted that the steam railways are and always will be superior to the electric lines, and it remains to be seen whether the cheaper rates, the greater frequency of trips and the ability to stop for passengers at every crossing, which constitute the chief advantages of the electric system, will attract sufficient patronage to make the undertaking profitable.
If suburban electric roads can be made to maintain themselves, they must prove of great public advantage, as their first and most certain effect will be cheaper rates. The rate of fare charged by the electric lines will become the rate charged by the steam roads, unless the latter are willing to give up their local passenger traffic. The experiment will be watched with a good deal of interest by citizens of Philadelphia and suburban towns alike. If successful it will doubtless stimulate the already existing tendency of business and working men towards the outlying country as a desirable place of residence.—Philadelphia Times.
By Way of New York.
A New York telegram to the Philadelphia Times says that Colonel Edward Morrell, of Philadelphia, after a hard struggle, has obtained franchises for the right of way for an electric railway to connect Trenton with Philadelphia by way of Bristol.
This, in connection with the construction of the electric road between Jersey City and Trenton, which was contracted for last week, will form a continuous line of electric railways between the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and open up an entire new section of country.
—The organization of the Relief Society of Bristol has been completed by the appointment of the following named visitors: First ward—Mrs. Charles York, Mrs. W. B. Morrow, Mrs. John B. Yost, Mrs. E. J. Groom, Mrs. S. P. Porter. Second ward—Mrs. William C. Peirce, Miss Esther Lawrence, Mrs. Sarah Walmsley, Miss Laura Steel, Miss Joel Sooy. Third ward—Mrs. Mary Dugan, Mrs. Louisa Bunting, Mrs. John K. Young. Fourth ward—Mrs. William Robinson, Mrs. Margaret Callahan, Mrs. Gallagher, Mrs. John B. Myres.
—The survey for the Bristol and Trenton Street Passenger Railroad started yesterday. The survey for the Newtown road will be commenced next week. Work on the Trenton road will begin as soon as the weather permits, and on the Newtown road within the next sixty days. The power house will probably be located in Bristol. It is rumored that the two companies are contemplating the erection of one power house for both roads, thus saving a considerable sum in construction, and in running expenses, and at the same time increasing the efficiency of the road.
—The jury in the case of Wallace Burt, who was tried last week upon the charge of murdering Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rightley, near Richborough, in September last, was discharged Tuesday afternoon without agreeing upon a verdict. It was reported at 2 o'clock to Judge Yerkes that a juror was sick, and Dr. Frank Swartzlander was sent for, sworn and sent into the jury room to make an examination. He found Charles Allen, a farmer, from Tinicum, suffering from catarrhal fever. His temperature was high and he had no appetite. The doctor said that confinement was prejudicial to the man's health. The jury was sent for and questioned by Judge Yerkes, who asked if an agreement had been or could be reached. The foreman replied that an agreement was not probable. The Court then made an order discharging the jury on account of Allen's illness and its inability to agree. The prisoner's counsel immediately took exception to the order of the Court.

GALUSHA A. GROW.

A Biographical Sketch of the Republican Candidate for Congressman-at-Large, A Life of Activity in Public Affairs.



HON. GALUSHA A. GROW.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow was born in Ashford (now Eastford), Windham County, Conn., August 31, 1824. At the age of ten years he came from Voluntown, in the same county, with his widowed mother. Her husband, Joseph Grow, had died seven years previous, leaving her with six children, the eldest a daughter fourteen years old, and the youngest, a babe, also a daughter; her four sons, Edwin, Frederick, Samuel and Galusha, were between them in age in the order of their names as here given. Mrs. Grow brought with her to Susquehanna county only her oldest son, the youngest daughter, and Galusha. She bought a farm of four hundred acres in Lenox township, at a place named Glenwood for its post office. A yoke of oxen and one cow constituted the stock on the farm that year, and a field of oats and a few acres of corn were the result of the united labors of Edwin and the oxen driven by Galusha.
After the death of their father the children were scattered among relatives, Galusha being with his grandfather, Robbins in Voluntown until Mrs. Grow's residence in Glenwood; but here they were all eventually gathered in one family, and remained such for years after attaining their majority and engaging in business. The mother died in 1864, and is remembered by her neighbors as a woman of uncommon worth, and deserving of more than ordinary tribute.
During the winter 1836-37 and that of 1837-38, Galusha was at the district school. There was then occasionally an old-fashioned spelling school—two adjoining districts. Here, too, when he was not yet fourteen years old, he took an active part in the debating society which held alternately in each of these districts, for which he prepared himself on his walks twice a day to and from foddering cattle about one mile from the dwelling house. To this debating club he always claimed that he was greatly indebted for his discipline in public speaking.
Working on the farm and assisting his brother in the small country store, originally established by Mrs. Grow's energy on the present site of the Glenwood post office, and accompanying him in the spring in rafting lumber down the Susquehanna to Port Deposit, Galusha found occupation for seasons when not at school, until he entered Franklin Academy, at Hartford, in the spring of 1838, where he prepared for college. He graduated at Amherst College in July, 1844, with high honors in his class, and with the reputation of being a ready debater and a fine extemporaneous speaker. His first political speech was made a few weeks before graduating, in the town hall at Amherst. On his return home from college he took an active part in Susquehanna county in the Presidential campaign in 1844.
He commenced reading law with F. B. Streeter, afterwards President Judge, and was admitted to the Bar April 19th, 1847. He was a law partner of Hon. Davy D. Wilmot, at Towanda, in 1848-49, but in the spring of 1850 his health, by reason of too close confinement in a law office, required a resort to outdoor pursuits. He spent the summer and fall of 1850 and the winter of 1850-51 in surveying land, peeling hemlock bark for the tanneries, working on the farm, and in the lumber woods.
In the fall of 1850 he declined a nomination for the State Legislature, unanimously tendered by the Democratic convention of the county, but a month later he was nominated for Congress from the district comprising Susquehanna, Tioga and Bradford counties. David Wilmot, candidate of the Free Soil branch of the Democratic party, and James Lowry, candidate of the Pro-Slavery (as it is called) branch of the party, withdrew as candidates for Congress, with the understanding that the party would support Mr. Grow, hitherto almost unknown outside the county of his residence. The result was the election of Grow just one week after his nomination, by both branches of the party, by a majority of 1200 over the Whig candidate, John C. Adams, of Bradford county. He took his seat in December, 1851, the youngest member of that Congress. In 1852 his majority was 7577. At the next election his vote in the district was unanimous, owing to his opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska bill. From the date of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise he severed his connection with the Democratic party; still he continued to represent the Wilmot district until the 4th of March, 1863. His defeat at the election the previous fall was owing to the Congressional apportionment, which united Susquehanna county, in which he resided, to Luzerne, to make a district, thus giving a preponderate Democratic vote.
Household pests flee before an application composed of two ounces of quicksilver and the whites of two eggs.
When baking in an oven that is too hot fill with cold water a dripping-pan about an inch deep and place it on the top grate of the oven. On the contrary, should the oven be too hot in the bottom, put a grate under the article that is to be baked.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

In 1855, in company with four of his associates in Congress, he visited Europe, where he spent eight months during the summer vacation between the short and long sessions of Congress was distinguished by the legislation on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Kansas troubles, and the Homestead and Pacific Railroad bills, as well as the election of Speaker Banks and the Presidential campaigns of Fremont and Lincoln. He rendered important service on the committees on Indian Affairs, Agriculture, and Territories, being a member of the latter six years and its chairman for four years. Mr. Grow's maiden speech in Congress was on the Free Homestead bill, and was reported as among the ablest speeches in its behalf—a measure he persistently brought forward every Congress for ten years, when he had the satisfaction of signing the law as Speaker of the House of Representatives.
His passage at arms with Keitt, of South Carolina, during the struggle in Congress over the attempt to admit Kansas as a Slave State with the Reconstruction Amendment, was a study and appropriate answer to former Southern insolence.
July 4th, 1861, he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and at the close of his term received a unanimous vote of thanks, which was the first unanimous vote that had been given by that body to any Speaker in many years.
Mr. Grow left Congress March 4th, 1863, in feeble health, with a nervous system almost prostrated from the severe labor and long strain of his twelve years of service in Congress during the most exciting and eventful period in the history of the country. In order to gain health, and, if possible, cure a disease of the throat, contracted in too much outdoor speaking at public meetings, he spent the summer of 1871 on the Pacific coast, in California, Oregon and Washington Territory, going as far north as Victoria and British Columbia. In the fall of 1871 he went to Texas, where he remained as president of the Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company until the spring of 1875. On his return to his home in Pennsylvania he entered actively into the canvass for the election of Hartcraft, in the fall of 1875. Mr. Grow was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1864, 1868 and 1892, and Chairman of the Pennsylvania State Committee during the campaign of 1868, which resulted in General Grant's first election. In 1878 he was urged for the nomination of Governor by a large and influential portion of the Republican newspaper press of the State, and was the choice of the delegates from a majority of the Republican counties. In the campaign that followed, for the election of Governor, no one took a more active part in securing the election of Governor Hoyt. The speech at Oil City, with which he opened the campaign, was admitted by every one to be a masterly discussion of the financial question, and was pronounced the keynote of victory for the Republican party of Pennsylvania. Into the political canvass of 1880 he entered with all his accustomed zeal and power, beginning in Maine in August, and continuing almost without interruption, speaking in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, till the election in November. Early in the fall he declined the mission to Russia, tendered by President Hayes.
The first five years after leaving Congress he was engaged in lumbering at Newton, Lackawanna county. For ten years preceding 1889 he was engaged in business as a coal producer at Brady's Bend, on the Allegheny river, in Clarion county. Since then his time has been occupied with a farm, grist mill and saw mill at Glenwood, owned by his brother. He has never been married. Before the death of his mother he always made his home with her, except for the short time he was practicing law at Montrose and Towanda; and since that time he has made his home with his brother. His voting place has always been at Glenwood, and he has never held office of any kind except that of school director and member of Congress. Mr. Grow has been characteristically active in State politics during the past fifteen years, taking conspicuous and influential part in the National and State campaigns. He is now in the enjoyment of robust health, as keen and alert mentally, and as vigorous physically, as he was twenty-five years ago. He was unanimously nominated by the Republican State Convention, held at Harrisburg, January 3d, 1894, to fill the vacancy in the office of Congressman-at-Large occasioned by the death of General William Lilly.
Mr. Wanger speaks.
During the debate, in the House of Representatives, on last Friday when Tom Johnson's amendment to put the discussion, Congressman Wanger, the representative from this District, made a speech in defence of protection. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, on Saturday, said of Mr. Wanger's participation in the proceedings:
Mr. Wanger, of the Bucks-Montgomery district, has at different times taken part in the discussion, and today occupied the floor for a considerable time in opposition to free steel rails, and again in support of the proposition to substitute the present law for the schedule of the Wilson bill regarding agricultural products.
He declared that the only assertion that steel rails could be manufactured in this country without a protective duty was that made Tom Johnson. He called attention to the cost of producing a ton of steel rails, both in this country and in England, and showed that the difference in labor would prevent the manufacture in America, unless wages in this country were brought down to the English level.
The fact that there was a pool was no argument for free trade in steel rails. Mr. Wanger said that it was bad policy to pull down the house in order to get rid of a bad tenant.
While the agricultural schedule was under discussion Mr. Wanger took occasion to deny and disprove the assertions made by Democratic and Populist calamity howlers with regard to the miserable condition and poverty of the American farmer. He declared, and was able to prove, that the Pennsylvania farmer was well satisfied with the protection of the McKinley law, and his farm lands had increased in value since that law had gone into effect.
Mr. Wanger was frequently interrupted by Democrats, but proved himself fully capable of taking care of his end of the argument. He was heartily applauded by the Republicans for the excellent defence of the farmer he had made.
Built to Sell.
A little while ago a lady paid \$35,000 for a house near West End Avenue, in New York. The house was tastefully designed and skilfully arranged. It was a pretty little house, and was advertised by the building speculators as a "bijou house." There were places for open fires in each room—tiled fireplaces—and the good lady laid in a quantity of hickory logs against the cold weather. When the nipping frosts came she lighted her fires; they would burn a little, but the smoke came out into the rooms instead of going up the chimneys. One day she saw the architect passing, and called him in. He listened to half her plaint, and then coolly told her that the fireplaces were not made for fires, but for ornament, that the flues were too small, and that if she must have fires she would have to use gas-lugs, and then he gayly went his way. Now this lady had been moved no little in making up her mind to buy the house by the presumed fact that she could have open fires in all of the rooms. When she took further advice she learned that the flues could have been constructed in the first place by an increased expense of two hundred dollars; for her to do it would cost two thousand. This was as plain a case of heartless robbery as though the building speculator had raised the black flag of piracy, and had taken her money by force.
But the purchasers have a protection before if they have no remedy after the transaction. It is an easy thing to employ an architect or engineer to report on the character of the construction, just as we employ a lawyer to examine the title. Without such advice it is a safe rule to decline to buy any house that has been built to sell, for building to sell means more frequently than not building to cheat.—Harper's Weekly.
—Articles of incorporation have been filed in the County Clerk's office at Mount Holly by the Burlington County Electric Company, the capital of which is \$125,000. The company propose to operate an electric freight and passenger railway between Mount Holly and Burlington. The incorporators are Jacob F. Burrows, James L. Grieb and William M. Esler, of Philadelphia; Robert B. Esler, Jr., of Ardmore, and S. H. Morison, of Camden.
A recipe for whitewash that will not be washed off by rain reads as follows: One peck of lime should be slacked in five gallons of water, in which one pound of rice has been boiled until it is dissolved. The rice water should be used hot, and the mixture covered over closely until the lime is slacked. Then add a pound of salt, and the whitewash must be heated to boiling point when used.
Lemon juice and salt will remove ordinary iron rust.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER

PHILADELPHIA, January 24, 1894.—Philadelphiaans worry a great deal over their street car lines, but there is one form of inconvenience of which they know little or nothing. In New York, Indianapolis, Bridgeport, and, in fact, in almost all large towns and cities travel is often impeded by strikes and the idle workmen will not only refrain from working themselves, but prevent others from operating the cars to the detriment not only of the companies but of the public. Among the thousands of street car men in Philadelphia, no trouble of this kind has occurred for many years. It is due to the men, the street car companies having broken up every kind of union among conductors, drivers and motor men. Secondly it is due to the efficiency of the police force. The stammina and courage which ex-Mayor Stokely inspired in the police has never waned. There are never any outbursts of anarchy in Philadelphia, simply because anarchists know full well that they will not be tolerated. This reputation achieved by our municipal rulers is worth more than clubs and pistols. It is a blessing to the public at large, to the street car companies, and to the workmen themselves.
Speaking of passenger railways, the day is not far distant when residents of Bristol will be whirled over the trolley to Philadelphia or in the other direction to Trenton. Colonel Edward Morrell has a large interest in this project. He resides at Torresdale, and therefore knows the needs of the up-river people. He has given them a good line of transportation by river and will no doubt succeed with the overland route. A line will soon be open all the way to Chester, reaching the heart of this city by either the Traction system or the Second and Third streets lines.
This year will probably bring a big crop of speak-easies. There are several causes operating to prevent liquor dealers from applying for licenses. So many licenses were granted last year that the saloons were too numerous to support the full number of saloons; this was demonstrated even before the hard times came, for a number of saloons were closed out on judgments last summer. A license fee of \$1000 is exacted in this city, and in addition to rent, help, light, ice and other expenses, the saloon keeper must lay aside \$20 a week to pay for the license. When many men ceased to earn wages the revenues of the saloons decreased and failures have been common. Moreover, Judge Arnold has held that brewers have no right to advance funds to start a saloon keeper in business. One purpose of the Brooks act was to separate the retailers from the wholesalers. The brewers being unable to collect money thus advanced will be very slow this year to enter upon obligations. With a decrease in the number of lawful saloons will come an increase of speak easies, conducted probably by many of the men who were formerly in the saloon business.
It is estimated that there are 10,000 employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad working in and about Philadelphia. A large portion of these men reside in West Philadelphia. For their spiritual, moral and physical welfare there has just been erected in that part of the city a handsome, new, Y. M. C. A. building, in the construction of which President Roberts and other officers of the company have taken a deep interest. President Roberts is an ardent worker in the Episcopal Church at Bala, setting a good, moral example to the thousands of men in his employ.
The legal investigation into the character of A. A. McLeod's transactions with Reading securities while he was president has attracted widespread attention this week. It was alleged that he used Reading securities to buy Boston and Maine stock, and New York and New England shares, pledging them as collateral for purchases made upon his own account, and that when the undertaking seemed likely to be unprofitable he saddled the transaction upon the Reading Railroad itself. The evidence submitted to the Master removes this cloud from Mr. McLeod's character, as directors of the Reading testify that they ratified the President's actions believing them to be wholly in the interest of the company. This clears up one of the principal things that Isaac L. Rice has used to further his own interests.
F. D. M.

